



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NEWS AND COMMENT

The Chicago Historical Society's *Annual Report* for the year ending October 31, 1915 (120 p.) announces the acquisition of "some 3000 manuscripts known as the Law Family Papers, purchased last summer. These papers cover the half century from 1800-1850 and throw light upon the fur-trade of the entire Northwest." The account of the history lectures for school children given weekly in the society's building is suggestive of what might be done in other cities.

The *Third Annual Report* for 1915 of the Michigan Historical Commission (1916. 16 p.) announces that "the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs have arranged a prize essay contest open to pupils in Michigan schools of the eighth grade in the high school or of corresponding grade in any other school. The subject of the essays is the settlement and development of the city or town in which the essay is being written."

Various phases of general northwestern history are touched upon in "Episodes in the Early History of the Des Moines Valley," by Jacob Van der Zee in the July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. The article covers from the beginning of explorations to the Black Hawk War, and is to be followed by another "dealing with the opening of the valley to settlement by the whites." The same issue contains the third of the series of articles by Ruth A. Gallaher on "Indian Agents in Iowa," this one dealing specifically with "Agents among the Sacs and Foxes."

"Virginia and the West; an Interpretation," by Clarence W. Alvord, in the June number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, presents certain aspects of western history before and during the revolutionary period in quite a different light from that in which they usually appear. The same number contains a suggestive article by Louis B. Schmidt on "The Economic History of American Agriculture as a Field for Study" and a useful

survey of "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest" during the past year by Arthur C. Cole.

The excellent paper by Dr. John W. Oliver on "The Position of the Historian in Statehood Centennials," which was read at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association in Nashville last April, has been printed in the June issue of the *Bulletin* of the Indiana State Library.

Two biographies of Lord Strathcona, recently published, are of interest to students of Minnesota history, especially in connection with the beginnings of the Great Northern Railroad. They are *The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal*, by Beckles Willson (Boston, 1915. 2 v.) and *Strathcona and the Making of Canada*, by W. T. R. Preston (New York, 1915. xi, 324 p.). Professor George M. Wrong of the University of Toronto thus characterizes the two works in an admirable review published in the July issue of the *American Historical Review*: "Following quickly upon the death of Lord Strathcona these two lives have appeared, Mr. Willson's a eulogy, Mr. Preston's the opposite. Mr. Willson thinks that Lord Strathcona was so great a factor in the life of Canada that his name was 'long synonymous throughout the British Empire with Canada itself'; Mr. Preston considers Lord Strathcona an opportunist, bent on creating a fortune, the servant of great financial interests, the corrupter of political morality in Canada by the lavish use of money in elections. Mr. Willson has had the advantage of access to Lord Strathcona's papers and is, of course, highly official in tone; Mr. Preston writes as an outside critic who has lived through the events he describes. Mr. Willson is diffuse, in two volumes, Mr. Preston is brief and sometimes pungent." Another work on the same subject by Dr. George Bryce appeared serially in the *Canadian Magazine* from July, 1915, to March, 1916, under the title "The Real Strathcona."

*Memoirs, Historical and Edifying, of a Missionary Apostolic of the Order of Saint Dominic among Various Indian Tribes and among the Catholics and Protestants in the United States of America* is the title of a book issued by Saint Clara College at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin (1915. xxv, 375 p.). The book is a trans-

lation by Sister Mary Benedicta Kennedy of Saint Clara Convent of the work of Samuel Charles Mazzuchelli, written in Italian and published in Milan in 1844. Father Mazzuchelli came to the Northwest as a missionary priest in 1830, and his narrative is a valuable source of information about religious activities and general development in the upper Mississippi Valley, particularly Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, during the following years. The translation is preceded by an introduction by Archbishop Ireland, which is an account and appreciation of the work of Mazzuchelli. The volume contains a half-tone engraving of the copy of Mazzuchelli's portrait in Saint Clara College and facsimile reproductions of three maps and the frontispiece from the original work. A reproduction of the original title-page and a good index would have added to the value of the book. The so-called "Index" at the end is merely a table of contents and should have been placed at the beginning.

In an article entitled "The Massacre of Seven Oaks" in the *Manitoba Free Press* of June 17, 1916, Isaac Cowie describes the tragedy which marked the culmination of the bitterly waged contest between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company for the control of the fur trade of the Red River and Saskatchewan regions, the immediate occasion being the attempt of Lord Selkirk, backed by the Hudson's Bay Company, to plant an agricultural colony on the Red River. In the same issue of the *Press* is an account of the ceremony commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Seven Oaks massacre to be held on June 19 at the monument erected in Winnipeg in 1891 to mark the spot where Governor Semple and twenty of his men from Fort Douglas, the colony headquarters, were killed.

The passenger traffic department of the Great Northern Railway Company has recently published "an annotated time table" entitled *See America First* (1916. 168 p.), in which many interesting things, "scenic, geographic, agricultural, industrial, and historical" are told of each station which the traveler comes to along the various lines of this transcontinental road. Added interest and value are gained by the use of numerous maps and illustrations. Pages 1-19, 31-37, and 135-148 contain the notes on Minnesota stations.

The office of judge-advocate-general of the United States army has issued a revised edition of *United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks* (1916. 544 p.), a section of which deals with the title and rights of jurisdiction of the federal government in the St. Louis River military reservation, the St. Paul quartermaster and commissary depot, and the Fort Snelling reservation.

The *American-Scandinavian Review* for July-August, 1916, contains a brief sketch of Erik Norelius, president emeritus of the Swedish Augustana Synod, whose death occurred on March 15. Dr. Norelius came to Minnesota in the fifties, and has been prominently identified with the religious and educational work of the state.

There are signs that the states are waking up to the importance of taking proper care of their archives. The Virginia legislature recently appropriated four thousand dollars for the purchase of fire-proof filing cases for the manuscripts of the state department of archives and history.

The cause of western history lost one of its most enthusiastic workers in the death, on June 14, of Mr. Clarence S. Paine, secretary of the Nebraska Historical Society. Mr. Paine was a leader in the organization and development of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and served it as secretary-treasurer from its beginning until his death.

The history faculty of the University of Minnesota will be increased this fall by two new appointments, Professor Carl Becker from Kansas University and Dr. Wayne E. Stevens from the University of Illinois. Professor Becker's special field of work is the eighteenth century in both Europe and America. Dr. Stevens has just completed his graduate work, his major subject being American history, and his thesis a study of the "Fur Trade in the Old Northwest, 1774-1796." An addition to the history faculty of Hamline University is Dr. J. D. Hicks, who received his degree from the University of Wisconsin last June.

The leading event of the home-coming celebration in Mankato July 1-4 was the production of the Mankato historical pageant, in which were portrayed some of the principal events in the history and development of the city. The pageant was given on July 4 in Sibley Park on ground where at least two of the incidents represented, the coming of Le Sueur and the sentencing of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians for participation in the outbreak of 1862, actually took place. Although planned by the Anthony Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the pageant was a community affair, over eight hundred persons taking part in the production. It consisted of seven tableaux or episodes. In the first was pictured an Indian village of 1700, whither came Le Sueur and his company of French voyageurs and miners, searching for copper. The treaty of Traverse des Sioux, 1851, was the subject of the second, the gathering of the Indian tribes, the arrival of the United States commissioners, the speeches made on both sides, and the signing of the treaty being graphically reproduced. In the third episode—the settlement of Mankato, 1852—was shown the arrival of the first English settlers and of the first German families, followed by the coming of the Welsh immigrants. The fourth episode—the log school-house, 1855—consisted for the most part of processions and dances symbolic of what education means to an individual and to a community. The fifth episode—the boys of '61—representing the first company of volunteers recruited for the Civil War and their departure for the front, was typical of a scene enacted in the village many times during the four-year conflict. In the sixth episode was unfolded the tragedy of the Sioux outbreak of 1862. The coming of the Scandinavian settlers after the Civil War and the part played by this important element in the life of the community formed the subject of the seventh episode and was illustrated by the reproduction of Swedish folk dances and a Norwegian peasant wedding. Interludes in the form of appropriate music and symbolic dances added to the beauty of the production. A twenty-four-page pamphlet containing a brief synopsis of each episode and the names of those taking part in it, together with historical and explanatory notes, was issued by the pageant committee in the form of a souvenir program.

One of the results of the interest aroused in local history by the production of the Mankato historical pageant was the organization of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, incorporated May 30, 1916. The society will collect, preserve, and publish materials relating to the history and development of the county, will obtain biographic sketches and portraits of its pioneers and prominent citizens, and gather articles of historic interest and value for a museum. It will maintain also for the general public a library of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to local and general history. Three members of the Minnesota Historical Society are among the charter members of the county society, Thomas Hughes, George M. Palmer, and Judge Lorin Cray, all of Mankato, the latter being chosen as president.

"The Pageant of Lake Minnetonka" was presented at Excelsior Commons, Lake Minnetonka, on the evenings of July 27-29, 1916, under the patronage of the Woman's Club of Lake Minnetonka. The scenario of the pageant, comprising four acts, was written by Willard Dillman of Excelsior. It follows in its bare outlines the plan one is becoming accustomed to in Minnesota pageants. The first tableau opens with an Indian village scene and closes with the arrival of the French explorers, forerunners of the new civilization, exemplified in this case by Father Hennepin. The second act pictures the settlement of Excelsior in 1853 with the resulting withdrawal of the Indians farther into the wilderness. The third act shows the village in 1861, the inhabitants surprised in the midst of a picnic by the president's call for volunteers; a company of recruits forms and marches away. The final act represents Minnetonka at the present time—the playground of Minnesota, with tableaux and dances personifying different sports and recreations. Musical numbers and picturesque dances formed interludes between the acts, and the whole pageant, well-costumed and staged, was an attractive and interesting spectacle. Its educational value would have been enhanced, however, by a little more attention to the truth of history. The production abounded in anachronisms, historical personages appeared in curious places and connections, and events were portrayed which were not merely imaginary but historically impossible. Unfortunately the program contained no historical

or explanatory notes which might have aided the observer in distinguishing between fact and fiction. A twenty-eight-page pamphlet containing the book of the pageant was printed as "advance proof for use in production."

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association, held at the Old Capitol, St. Paul, June 1, 1916, was attended by two of the four surviving members, John Daubney of Taylor's Falls and Auguste L. Larpenteur of St. Paul, also by one of the four honorary members, Warren Upham, and a number of invited guests and friends. At the formal business meeting Mr. Upham read a memorial sketch of John D. Scofield, whose death occurred September 18, 1915, and Mrs. Winifred Murray Milne gave an interesting series of biographic and other notes upon a number of St. Paul pioneers of 1856 and 1857. Mr. George H. Hazzard, secretary of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers, presided as toastmaster at the banquet following the business meeting, and an entertaining program of responses, generally reminiscent in character, was given. It was decided that, owing to the advanced age of the surviving members of the association, only one more meeting would be held, on June 1, 1917, when the Territorial Pioneers of Minnesota will unite with the Old Settlers in the celebration of this anniversary day of the organization of the Minnesota territorial government.

The Old Settlers' Association of Kandiyohi County held its annual meeting at New London, June 21, 1916. The principal event of the morning was a parade made up of several sections, each representing some phase of history, development, or industry, the most noteworthy being the one showing the evolution in the means of transportation. The afternoon exercises were marked by an address by Senator P. A. Gandrud of Sunburg, in which the methods of legislation of the early days were compared with those of the present time, and by the reading of a paper entitled "Sixty Years Ago," prepared by Victor E. Lawson of Willmar, which contained valuable contributions to the early history of Kandiyohi County gathered by Mr. Lawson from various sources. Of particular value were the data which he obtained from Mr. Wilfrid Whitefield of Sauk Center, son of



Edward Whitefield, who, as artist and press agent, accompanied an exploration party to the Kandiyohi lakes in 1856, and whose pictures of early scenes in Minnesota are well known. Among his papers, which are now in the possession of the son, are letters written during 1856-57 from Minnesota, and a manuscript entitled "Kandiyohi, Fourth Article," describing in detail the discovery of the Kandiyohi lakes and the location of the townships of Whitefield, Kandiyohi, and Swainson. The June 29 issue of the *New London Times* contained an account of the meeting, and Mr. Lawson's paper was printed in full in the *Willmar Tribune* of July 5, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Territorial Pioneers' Association of Freeborn County was held in Albert Lea, May 11. Among the addresses given, that of Mrs. A. W. Massie on "Reminiscences of Pioneer Times" is deserving of mention. In 1859 Mrs. Massie, a girl of sixteen, accompanied her father's family in their journey overland in an emigrant wagon drawn by an ox team from Madison, Wisconsin to Carlston township, Freeborn County, where they settled on a squatters' claim. Her recollections of the difficulties attendant upon this primitive means of transportation, of economic and social conditions in the pioneer community, and of early schools and religious services were interestingly told. The address was printed in full in the May 15 issue of the *Albert Lea Standard*.

The annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Renville County was held at Morton, June 14 and 15. Considerable interest had been aroused in this meeting because of the fact that Morton and its immediate vicinity are on historic ground, the battlefield of Birch Coolee lying to the northeast and the old stone house marking the site of the Lower Agency being directly across the Minnesota River. Stone monuments here and there commemorate incidents connected with the Indian outbreak of 1862. Trips to these points were planned for the visitors. At the exercises addresses were made by Governor Burnquist, Julius A. Schmahl, Frank B. Kellogg, and S. G. Iverson. A brief notice of the meeting appeared in the *Renville Star Farmer* of June 22, 1916.

On June 27, 1916, at Pipestone, occurred the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Pipestone County Old Settlers' Historical Society. The morning session was devoted to the president's address and to the presentation of reports from the secretary-treasurer, historian, and township vice-presidents; at the afternoon session an interesting program of addresses was given, including "The Boom Spirit of Pioneer Days," by Dr. W. J. Taylor; "Reminiscences of Medical Work in the Early Days of Pipestone County and Southwestern Minnesota," by Dr. H. D. Jenckes; and "Incidents in My Twenty Years' Experience as a School Teacher in Pipestone County," by John Pierce. A full account of the exercises is to be found in the *Pipestone County Star* of June 27 and 30, 1916.

The fortieth annual reunion of the Old Settlers' Association of Dodge County was held in Kasson, June 27, 1916. At the formal exercises addresses were made by C. A. Severance and Samuel Lord, former residents of the county, now of St. Paul, followed by the reading of a paper "Some Pioneer Anniversaries of Dodge County" written by H. A. Smith, a pioneer editor of the county, now a resident of the state of Washington. The paper was printed in the *Dodge County Republican*, June 29, 1916, and reprinted in the *People's Press* (Owatonna), July 7.

The Mapleton and Sterling Old Settlers' Association held its annual picnic at Mapleton, June 14, 1916, on the grounds where the Mapleton settlement of 1856 celebrated its first Fourth of July. Governor Burnquist was the principal speaker at the exercises following the picnic dinner, and William Mead of Sterling gave the memorial address for those members of the association who have died during the last year, which was printed in the June 16 issue of the *Blue Earth County Enterprise*.

The annual meeting of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association on June 3, 1916, was marked by exercises incident to the dedication of the memorial elm in Richard Chute Square, given to the pioneers by the Native Sons of Minnesota. A photograph taken of the members and their friends who were present at this meeting appeared in the June 25 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*.

The January 9 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* contained an account of a dinner given on January 8, 1916, at the Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis by Major George A. Brackett to fifteen pioneers of the village of St. Anthony. Judge J. B. Gilfillan presided as toastmaster, and each guest, as his name was called, responded by relating some incident of his early experiences. A reproduction of a photograph taken as the guests were seated accompanied the article.

Mr. L. E. Moyer of Montevideo and former Senator O. G. Dale of Madison are gathering material for a history of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties which B. F. Bowen and Company are to bring out. A history of Douglas and Grant counties, by the same firm, is also in course of preparation under the direction of Mr. Constant Larson of Alexandria.

*Indian-White Amalgamation: an Anthropometric Study*, by Professor Albert E. Jenks, is number 6 of the *Studies in the Social Sciences* of the University of Minnesota (1916. vi, 24 p.). The paper describes the methods used in an attempt at a scientific determination of "the blood status of certain persons whose ancestry is in question in the government suits" arising out of the sales of land in the White Earth Indian Reservation. Professor Jenks reached the conclusion that among the Ojibways of Minnesota "the pure-blood Indian type was noticeable chiefly by its absence." A brief statement of "the historical foundation for such a condition" is included in the paper.

The firm of Rand, McNally and Company of Chicago has recently issued a work without a title-page containing a "Land-owners' Directory, Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties, Minnesota, as Compiled from the County Assessors' Records." This consists of ninety-six pages of photographic reproductions of typewritten lists of property owners, section by section, with detailed maps of each county. The remainder of the book is made up of pages 51 to 154 of the publishers' "New Ideal Atlas." Accompanying the work is a large folding "Map of East Central Minnesota," printed on cloth and covering a rectangle stretching south from Duluth to Red Wing and west from Wisconsin to Little Falls. Unfortunately neither the map nor the book is dated.

The United States Geological Survey has issued the "Minneapolis-St. Paul Folio" of its *Geologic Atlas of the United States* (1916. 14 p.). This consists of a "Description of the Minneapolis and St. Paul District" by Frederick W. Sardeson, maps of the topography and areal geology of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, Anoka, and White Bear quadrangles, and twenty-two illustrations from photographs.

*Minnesota Day*, by W. F. Webster of Minneapolis, has been issued by the state department of education as number 60 of its *Bulletins* (1916. 24 p.). The book contains brief statements on the population, natural features, resources, and industries of Minnesota, and is offered to the teachers of the state as a guide to the sort of information to be presented at exercises incident to the observance of Minnesota Day.

The Third Infantry Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Association has issued the *Proceedings* of its thirty-first annual reunion, held at Minneapolis, September 8, 1915 (11 p.). A group picture taken of the members of the association present is an interesting feature of the pamphlet.

*The Minnesotan* for May contains a biographical sketch of Douglas Volk, director of the art school of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts from its beginning in 1886 to 1893, by William Watts Folwell.

*The Northwestern Miller* has brought out the eighth annual issue, for 1916-17, of the *Miller's Almanack and Year-Book of the Trade; a Compilation of Statistical and General Information of the Milling Industry and the Grain Trade* (Minneapolis, 1916. 240 p.).

*Vikværingen* is the title of a new bi-monthly publication issued as the "official organ of *Kristianialaget*, an organization composed of Americans from Christiania and environs, Norway." The editor is G. N. Exstand, 3848 27th Avenue S., Minneapolis, and three numbers have appeared.

The First National Bank of Owatonna, Minnesota, has recently issued an attractive souvenir pamphlet entitled *Golden Anniversary* to mark the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment

on June 1, 1866 (30 p.). A brief account of the earliest settlements in Steele County and of the beginnings of Owatonna, and a sketch of Mr. W. R. Kinyon, one of the founders of the bank, are interesting features of the book.

In *Minnesota Lakes*, recently brought out by the Northern Pacific Railway Company (1916. 64 p.), are set forth for the benefit of the summer tourist the beauties and attractions of the many lakes situated in what is known as the Lake Park Region of central Minnesota, about the head waters of the Mississippi, and along the international boundary. Numerous illustrations reproduce for the reader scenes on some of the lakes described.

The June number of *Export American Industries* contains an article by E. C. Hillweg, assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, on "Minneapolis," the second in a series entitled "Industrial Centers of the United States." Some interesting facts in connection with the city's industrial development are brought out, especial attention being given to its growing importance as a factor in export trade. The article is illustrated with a number of photographs of the city's principal industrial plants and other points of interest, while a beautiful view of the Institute of Arts forms an attractive front cover.

"The Work of N. H. Winchell in Glacial Geology and Archæology" is the title of an article which appeared in the January issue of *Economic Geology*, by Warren Upham, archeologist of the Minnesota Historical Society (1916. pp. 63-72). A number of separates have been issued.

With its June 1 issue the *Minneapolis Tribune* began the daily publication of a series of sketches by Caryl B. Storrs entitled "Visitin' 'Round in Minnesota." Mr. Storrs's articles are not news articles. "He is just rambling around and writing his impressions and experiences." He takes part in the Memorial Day celebration at Winnebago, sees a real, old-time blacksmith forge at Blooming Prairie, attends an old settlers' meeting at Mapleton, is told "the true story of the death of Little Crow" at New Ulm, visits Jones' Ford on the Blue Earth, where he sees the site of Le Sueur's Fort L'Huillier, finds an old-fashioned Fourth of

July at Wabasha, visits an up-to-date farm at Granite Falls where farming is no longer "a job" but "a science" and is carried on by pressing a button or turning a switch, has interesting interviews with old pioneers from whom he learns many an old tale or legend or bit of valuable historical information—all of which, with many more experiences, he reproduces in sketches distinctly readable and entertaining. The value of the series as a whole will lie especially in the picture it affords of the life of the people of the state, in the towns and in the countryside, both in these present days and those more remote.

In *Wheelock's Weekly* (Fergus Falls), May 11–25, 1916, appeared a series of articles, by Major R. I. Holcombe of St. Paul, on the early explorations in Otter Tail County and the regions adjacent to it. Major Holcombe has given a detailed and interesting account of the expeditions of Joseph La France, David Thompson, the Henry's, Pike, Keating, and Beltrami, based on their own narratives, and has noted particularly the descriptions of the Otter Tail region as seen by the explorers or known to them only through hearsay. Lists of corrected Indian names with their English translations add to the value of the articles.

Mr. E. S. Lambert of Fergus Falls is the author of "Some Personal Reminiscences" which appeared in the *Fergus Falls Weekly Journal*, May 11 and 18, 1916. Though he was but a young lad when his family settled on a homestead near Hutchinson in 1859, Mr. Lambert's recollections of the hardships and the primitive methods of farming of his boyhood days are quite vivid. He describes also among other things the flight of his family to Mendota at the time of the Sioux outbreak of 1862, his life as a school boy at Mendota, Fort Snelling during the Civil War period, the building of the first railroad out of St. Paul to the East, and farming conditions in the state in the seventies.

The seventh and concluding number of the series of historical articles by Mr. Andrew C. Dunn of Winnebago, of which mention was made in the May number of the BULLETIN, appeared in the July 9 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*. In this number Mr. Dunn tells of the difficulties encountered in Congress over the admission of Minnesota into the Union, and describes the stirring

events of the session of the first state legislature, the inner political significance of which he, as secretary of the senate, was in a position to know.

One of the episodes in the Mankato historical pageant described elsewhere in this BULLETIN contained a representation of the coming of the first Germans to the little settlement in 1854. In the July 4 issue of the *Mankato Review*, one of the surviving members of the party of five German families from St. Charles, Missouri, Mr. Phillip Hodapp, tells the story of their journey by boat from St. Louis to St. Paul, and thence overland by wagon to Mankato by way of Shakopee village, Le Sueur, the trading post of Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter, and Kasota.

The *Minneapolis Tribune* of May 14, 1916, contained extracts from an old diary kept by John G. Macfarlane, keeper of the first city wharf and owner of the first warehouse in Minneapolis. Some interesting facts are brought to light about the Minneapolis of sixty years ago, when the town was the head of navigation on the Mississippi River. Among the illustrations accompanying the article is one, taken in 1857, showing the steamer "Minneapolis" alongside the old wharf, situated just below the site of the present Washington Avenue bridge.

Under the heading "Pioneer Woman Compiles History of Minneapolis in Clippings of Sixty Years" in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 21, 1916, is given an account of a scrapbook belonging to Mrs. Hannah Howard Munson, who came to St. Anthony on July 4, 1848, and whose interest in public men and affairs and in the development of the little settlement beside the Falls into the "big Minneapolis" of to-day, led her to keep this "illustrated diary of a half century of first and important events."

Some account of the fur-trading business and of the early travel routes of northern Minnesota was given in the *Duluth Herald*, July 12, 1916, by Joe Wakefield, in an article entitled "Aged Pioneer of Lake Region Recalls Scenes of Early Days." Wakefield came to Minnesota in the early fifties and made his way from St. Anthony up into the northern part of the territory; then practically unexplored, establishing himself as Indian trader near the site known later as Crow Wing.

The death of Colonel John S. Mosby, the noted Confederate cavalry leader, which occurred at Washington, May 30, 1916, brought back to many Civil War veterans memories of encounters with the troop of raiders commanded by this daring officer. Some of these reminiscences appeared in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, May 31, 1916.

"On the Minnesota River after Half a Century" is the title of an interesting sketch by Fred S. Bill in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, for July 15.

A number of brief articles containing material of interest and value for the early history of the state have appeared in recent issues of Minnesota newspapers. In the *Todd County Argus* (April 27, 1916), Dr. J. F. Locke, formerly of Long Prairie, now of Brookfield, Vermont, "Recalls the Pioneer Days" of the early seventies. An account of the settlement of the eastern part of Bigelow township in Nobles County in 1871 by a group of young men who had but recently come to the United States from Sweden is related by Hans Nystrom in "Tales of the Pioneer Days" in the *Worthington Globe* (May 25, 1916). The proceedings of the first district court of Martin County, which was held in a small log cabin at Fairmont in October, 1861, and the obstacles to be overcome by the jurymen and other members of the court in their efforts to reach the meeting place in the days when transportation facilities were of the crudest, are graphically described in "Courting under Difficulties in Early Days" by A. R. Fancher in the *Martin County Sentinel* (May 26, 1916); the same article was reprinted in the *Blue Earth Post* (May 30, 1916). Mr. M. J. Aldrich, a pioneer resident of Martin County, under the title "Pioneer Reminiscences" in the *Martin County Independent* (June 21, 1916), describes a remarkable group of mounds near Elm Creek, estimated to be from two to three thousand years old, which at one time were very definitely defined, but which, with the passage of time, have become almost obliterated. The *Pipestone Leader* (June 22, 1916) contained an interesting narrative by Mrs. J. M. Bull, wife of a pioneer teacher and minister of Pipestone County, now of Gentry, Arkansas, of the early history of the county, with some account of the first settlers.